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Standar Nasional Indonesia

Palm acid oil

ICS 65.200.10

Badan Standardisasi Nasional

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PALM ACID OIL

INTRODUCTION

The standard for Palm Acid Oil was prepared, based on a survey conducted in the producing areas of palm oil North Sumatera.
After evaluation of the data and taking into consideration the standard for Palm Acid Oil of the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia (PORIM), the Palm Oil Refiners Association of Malaysia (PORAM) and the standard proposed by the Staff of the Junior Minister for Promotion of Estate Products (Menteri Muda Urusan Peningkatan Produksi Tanaman Keras), the National Standard of Indonesia for Palm Acid Oil shall be as follows :

SPECIFICATION

1. Scope

This standard specifies the quality requirements, method of test, method of sampling and method of packing of Palm Acid Oil.

2. Definition

Palm Acid Oil shall be fatty acid obtained by a neutralization process with caustic soda and acidulation process with sulphuric acid of the pericarp oil from the fruit Elaesis guineensis Jacq .

3. Grades

Palm Acid Oil shall be classified into one grade.

4. Quality Requirements

Characteristics	Requirements	Methods of test
– Free Fatty Acid (as palmatic acid)% (w/w) min..	50	SP – SMP – 30 – 1975 Rev. March 1984
– Moisture and Impurities, % (w/w) max	3	SNI 01 – 3184 – 1992
– Total fat, % (w/w) min.	95	SP – SMP – 336 – 1984

5. Sampling

5.1 *Method of sampling*

5.1.1 In bulk

a. Sampling from land tanks or other bulk containers. The sample shall be taken from the land tanks with a weighted bottle or metal container with a removable stopper to which is attached a chain or cord. It is lowered to the various recommended depths where the stopper is removed and the container

allowed to fill. A Sample shall be taken from different depths (upper, middle and bottom). These samples are then mixed together. From this mixture 1 kg shall be taken for analysis.

b. Sampling from pipeline

The sample shall be taken from the outflow tap of the pipe through which the oil flows from the land tank to the ship. These samples are then mixed together and 1 kg shall be taken for analysis.

5.1.2 In drums

The sample shall be taken at random from the square root of the number of drums in a consignment with a maximum of 30 drums per consignment. The sample shall be taken from each drum with a valve sampling tube with a length of 125 cm and a diameter ± 2 cm. The orifice of the pipe can be closed or opened by a long stemmed plug.
By immersing this pipe into the drum, the oil shall be sampled from the upper layer down to the bottom layer. Samples shall be taken at four diagonally opposite corners and the four samples are then mixed together and from this mixture 1 kg shall be taken for analysis.

5.2 *Sampling official*

The sampling official shall be a person with experience or training and employed by a legal body.

6. Packing

6.1 *Method of packing*

Palm Acid Oil shall be presented as a liquid, in bulk or packed in a drum which is in good condition clean and dry, with a capacity of 200 litres with a head space 5 - 10 percent. Drums for Palm Acid Oil should be made of a material which does not effect the contents ano protects the product from contamination.

6.2 *Labeling*

On the outer surface of each drum, with non fading paint shall be written :

- Commodity of Indonesia
- Name/code number of producer/trader
- Name of commodity
- Net weight
- Code of Production
- Country of destination
- Other important declaration